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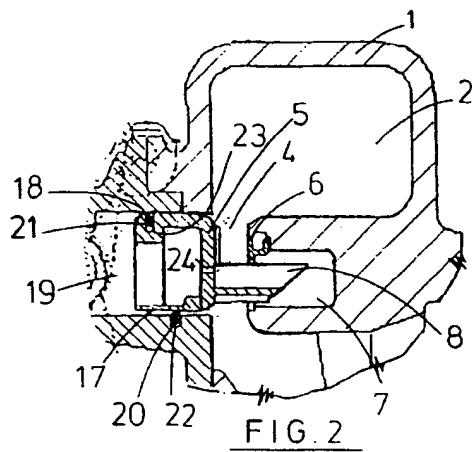
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### (54) Turbine with variable inlet geometry.

(57) A variable geometry turbine comprises a housing (1) including an annular cavity (19) which supports a moveable annular wall member (5). An annular inlet passageway (4) is defined between a face of the moveable wall member (5) and a facing wall (6) of the housing (1). The moveable wall member (5) is moveable so as to vary the width of the inlet passageway (4). Gas tight seals (20, 21) are provided between the wall member (5) and radially inner and outer surfaces of the cavity (19) and apertures (24) are provided through the face of the annular wall member (5). The arrangement is such that the pressure difference between the cavity (19) and the inlet passageway (4) is reduced so that the total axial load on the wall member (5) due to gas flow through the inlet passageway (4) is reduced.



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The present invention relates to a variable geometry turbine, particularly, but not exclusively, for use in an internal combustion engine.

Turbines generally comprise a turbine wheel mounted in a turbine chamber, an inlet passageway extending radially inwards towards the turbine chamber, an inlet chamber arranged around the radially outer end of the inlet passageway, and an outlet passageway extending axially from the turbine chamber. The passageways and chamber communicate such that pressurized gas admitted to the inlet chamber flows through the inlet passageway to the outlet passageway via the turbine chamber, thereby driving the turbine wheel. In the case of a turbo charger for an internal combustion engine, the turbine wheel drives a shaft which in turn drives a rotary compressor.

In a variable geometry turbine, one wall of the inlet passageway is provided by a moveable wall member the position of which is adjustable, relative to a facing wall of the inlet passageway, to control the width of the inlet passageway. A variety of actuation mechanisms, including hydraulic and mechanical, have been proposed to control the position of the moveable wall member.

For example, US patent number 5,044,880 describes a variable geometry turbine in which the moveable wall member is annular and formed from a sheet material, and is mounted within an annular cavity in the turbine housing. The wall member has a tubular portion extending from the radially outermost periphery of the wall member and away from the facing wall of the housing. A gas tight seal is disposed between the tubular portion and the turbine housing to prevent gas leaking from the inlet passageway to the space behind the annular wall member. Such leakage would impair the efficiency of the turbine.

In a variable geometry turbine, when the volume of exhaust gas being delivered to the turbine is relatively low, the velocity of the gas reaching the turbine is maintained at a level which ensures efficient turbine operation by narrowing the annular inlet passageway. Vanes extending across the inlet passageway direct the gas flow into the wheel. As the passageway narrows, for any given volume of gas flow, the speed of the inlet gas passing through the inlet passageway increases. Thus the radial pressure gradient across the face of the moveable wall member, from its upstream periphery to its downstream periphery, increases as the passageway narrows. Assuming that the radially outer edge of the moveable wall member is sealed to prevent gas leaking behind the wall member, the pressure behind the wall member will be lower than the pressure on the radially outer portions of the face of the moveable wall member. This pressure difference results in high loads on the wall member. For example, in a turbine for a ten litre internal combustion engine, a load of 80kg can be applied to the moveable wall member when the passageway width is

a minimum. When braking, the pressure difference can be as high as 5 bar, resulting in a level as high as 200kg. These loads must be borne by the actuation system.

5 In addition to the disadvantageous effect on the control of the position of the moveable wall member, the high loads produced on the face of the wall member can increase wear and increase the complexity and cost of the overall turbine which must be constructed to handle the high loads produced.

10 It is an object of the present invention to provide a variable geometry turbine which obviates or mitigates the above disadvantages.

15 According to the present invention there is provided a variable geometry turbine comprising a turbine wheel supported in a housing, an annular inlet passageway extending radially inwards towards the turbine wheel, wherein the annular inlet passageway is defined between an annular wall of a moveable wall member and a facing wall of the housing, the moveable wall member is moveable relative to the housing to vary the width of the inlet passageway, the moveable wall member is mounted within an annular cavity provided within the housing, radially inner and outer peripheries of the moveable wall member are sealed with respect to the cavity, and apertures are provided through said annular wall of the wall member whereby the cavity is in fluid communication with the inlet passageway.

20 30 As discussed above, in relation to the prior art, the increase in overall load on the face of the moveable wall member as the inlet passageway is closed is due to an increase in the radial pressure gradient across the face of the moveable wall defining the inlet passageway. In the present invention the provision of apertures through the moveable wall allows inlet gas to pass through the wall member into the cavity in the housing. The pressure of the gas within the cavity, which will be substantially equal to the pressure acting on the face of the moveable wall at the location of the apertures, reduces the overall pressure difference across the wall and thus reduces the resultant load on the wall member.

35 45 It is important that the moveable wall member is sealed with respect to the housing so that the cavity in the housing is sealed off from the inlet passageway except through the apertures provided in the wall member. This ensures that the pressure of the gas within the cavity is substantially equal to the static pressure acting on the face of the moveable wall at the location of the apertures. For instance if there is no seal between the inner radial edge of the moveable wall and the cavity, the pressure within the cavity will be substantially equal to the downstream pressure of the inlet gas and the load reducing effect will be lost.

50 55 The moveable wall member is provided with inner and outer annular flanges extending axially from the radially innermost and outermost peripheries of the

wall member and in a direction away from said facing wall, and seals are disposed between the flanges and inner and outer surfaces of the cavity.

Preferably at least one seal is supported within an annular groove provided in an internal surface of the cavity.

Preferably at least one seal is supported within an annular groove provided in the radially outer periphery of the moveable wall member.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the moveable wall member supports vanes which extend into the inlet passageway and said apertures are provided between adjacent vanes.

Preferably the said facing wall of the turbine housing is provided with an annular recess to receive said vanes as the annular wall member is moved towards the facing wall.

The annular recess is preferably covered by a cover provided with slots to receive said vanes.

A specific embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an axial cross-section of a variable geometry turbine in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 2 is a cross section of a part of the turbine of Figure 1 showing the moveable wall member in a different position to that shown in Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, the illustrated variable geometry turbine comprises a turbine housing 1 defining a volute or inlet chamber 2 to which gas from an internal combustion engine (not shown) is delivered. The exhaust gas flows from the inlet chamber 2 to an outlet passageway 3 via an annular inlet passageway 4 defined on one side by the face of a moveable annular wall member 5 and on the opposite side by an annular shroud 6 which covers the opening of an annular recess 7 defined in the facing wall of the housing 1.

The moveable annular wall member 5 supports an array of circumferentially spaced vanes each of which extends across the inlet passageway, through a suitably configured slot in the shroud 6, and into the recess 7.

Gas flowing from the inlet chamber 2 to the outlet passageway 3 passes over a turbine wheel 9 and as a result torque is applied to a turbocharger shaft 10 which drives a compressor wheel 11. Rotation of the compressor wheel 11 pressurises ambient air present in an air inlet 12 and delivers the pressurised air to an air outlet or volute 13 from which it is fed to an internal combustion engine (not shown). The speed of the turbine wheel 9 is dependent upon the velocity of the gas passing through the annular inlet passageway 4. For a fixed rate of flow of gas, the gas velocity is a function of the width of the inlet passageway 4, which can be adjusted by controlling the axial position of the moveable wall member 5. In the drawings, Fig. 1 shows

the annular inlet passageway closed down to a minimum width whereas in Fig. 2 the inlet passageway is shown fully open. As the width of the inlet passageway 4 is reduced the velocity of the gas passing through it increases.

Movement of the annular wall member 5 may be controlled by any suitable actuation means such as, for instance, that disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,044,880. In the illustrated example the actuation mechanism is based substantially on that of the aforementioned U.S. patent the moveable wall member 5 being mounted on axially extending pins 14 (only one of which is shown in the drawings) the position of which is controlled by a stirrup member 15 (shown in dotted line) which is linked to a pneumatically operated actuator 16. Further details of the actuator system will not be discussed here as they are not relevant to the subject of the present invention.

The moveable annular wall member 5 has axially extending inner and outer annular flanges 17 and 18 respectively which extend into an annular cavity 19 provided in the turbine housing. Inner and outer sealing rings, 20 and 21 respectively, are provided to seal the wall member 5 with respect to inner and outer annular surfaces of the annular cavity 19 whilst allowing the annular wall member 5 to slide within the annular cavity 19. The inner sealing ring 20 is supported within an annular groove 22 formed in the inner surface of the cavity 19 and bears against the inner annular flange 17 of the wall member 5, whereas the outer sealing ring 21 is supported within an annular groove 23 provided within the annular flange 18 of the wall member 5 and bears against the radially outermost internal surface of the cavity 19. It will be appreciated that the inner sealing ring 20 could be mounted in an annular groove in the flange 17 rather than as shown. Such an arrangement might make assembly easier.

The wall member 5 is provided with a number of apertures 24 disposed between adjacent pairs of vanes 8 by means of which the face of the wall member 5 which defines the annular inlet passageway 4 is in fluid communication with the cavity 19, which is otherwise sealed off from the inlet passageway 4 by the sealing rings 20 and 21.

When in use with exhaust gas passing through the inlet passageway 4, static pressure will be applied to the face of the annular wall member 5 tending to force the annular wall member 5 into the cavity 19. The effect of this pressure must be overcome by the actuating mechanism if the position of the wall member 5 is to be accurately controlled. Moving the wall member 5 closer to the facing wall 6 of the housing, so as to further reduce the width of the annular passageway 4 and increase the speed of the air flowing through the annular inlet passageway 4, tends to increase the load applied to the face of the wall member 5. However, the provision of the apertures 24 through the wall member 5 ensures that the pressure in the

cavity 19 is equal to the static pressure applied to the face of the wall member 5 at the location of the apertures 24, and thus by appropriate positioning of the apertures 24 the resultant load on the wall member may be significantly reduced.

The load reducing effect of the apertures 24 will depend upon their size and number and exact location and may be varied for different applications and where the turbines have different characteristics.

A further consideration which is preferably taken into account when selecting the disposition of the apertures 24 is that it is undesirable for the pressure difference across the wall member 5 to change from a resultant in one axial direction to a resultant in the opposite axial direction as this might cause instability in the control of the position of the wall member 5. It will be appreciated that as the moveable wall member moves relative to the housing the pressure within the cavity 19 will not precisely track the load applied by the gas in the variable inlet passageway 4. It is preferable to locate the apertures 24 such that the resultant force on the moveable member 5 is always in one axial direction, even if as a result the resultant force is not minimised.

Alternative sealing means to those illustrated may be provided to seal the moveable wall member within the cavity. More than one seal may be provided between either the inner or outer peripheries of the wall member 5 and the housing 1. The seals may be for example piston ring type seals of rectangular cross section with a gap in their circumference so that they can expand or contract into a suitable groove. Alternatively, the seals may be double wound seals forming a spring-like structure. The seals may be inspringing so as to be suitable for location in a groove in an inwardly facing surface, or outspringing so as to be suitable for location in a groove in an outwardly facing surface.

### Claims

1. A variable geometry turbine comprising a turbine wheel supported in a housing, an annular inlet passageway extending radially inwards towards the turbine wheel, wherein the annular inlet passageway is defined between an annular wall of a moveable wall member and a facing wall of the housing, the moveable wall member is moveable relative to the housing to vary the width of the inlet passageway, the moveable wall member is mounted within an annular cavity provided within the housing, radially inner and outer peripheries of the moveable wall member are sealed with respect to the cavity, and apertures are provided through said annular wall of the wall member whereby the cavity is in fluid communication with the inlet passageway.

5 2. A variable geometry turbine according to claim 1, wherein the moveable wall member is provided with inner and outer annular flanges extending axially from the radially innermost and outermost peripheries of the wall member and in a direction away from said facing wall, and seals are disposed between the flanges and inner and outer surfaces of the cavity.

10 3. A variable geometry turbine according to claim 1 or 2, wherein at least one seal is supported within an annular groove provided in an internal surface of the cavity.

15 4. A variable geometry turbine according to any preceding claim, wherein at least one seal is supported within an annular groove provided in the radially outer periphery of the moveable wall member.

20 5. A variable geometry turbine according to claim 1, wherein the moveable wall member supports vanes which extend into the inlet passageway and said apertures are provided between adjacent vanes.

25 6. A variable geometry turbine according to claim 5, wherein the said facing wall of the turbine housing is provided with an annular recess to receive said vanes as the annular wall member is moved towards the facing wall.

30 7. A variable geometry turbine according to claim 6, wherein said annular recess is covered by a cover provided with slots to receive said vanes.

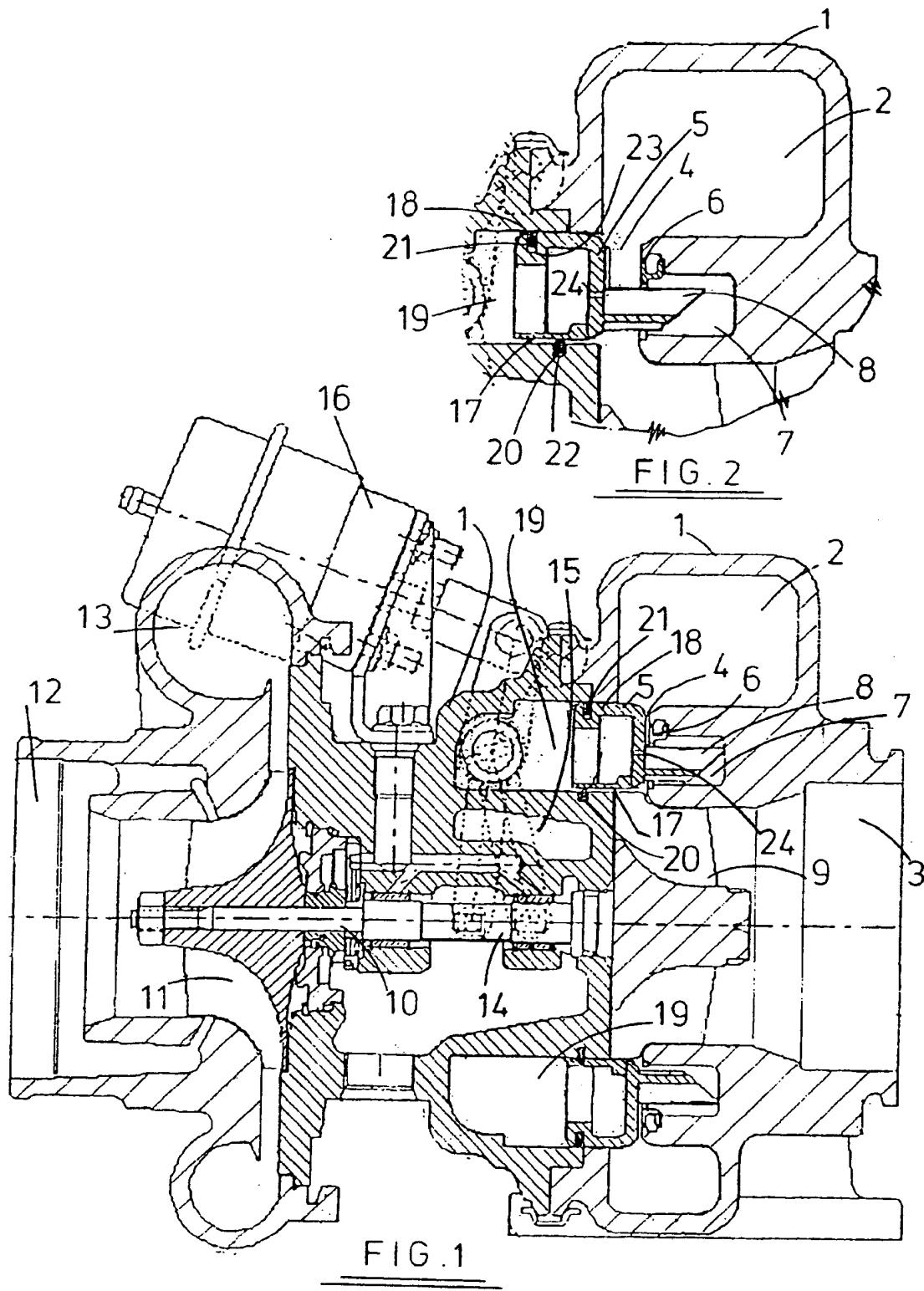
35 8. A variable geometry turbine substantially as hereinbefore described, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 94 30 8486

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
Y	GB-A-1 106 107 (SULZER FRERES SOCIETE ANONIME.)	1-8	F01D17/14 F02B37/12
X	* page 2, line 5 - line 24; figure *	1-4	
Y,D	US-A-5 044 880 (P.MCKEAN) * the whole document *	1-8	
X	DE-A-19 13 048 (DRESSER INDUSTRIES LTD.) * page 6, paragraph 1; figure 1 *	1-4	
X	US-A-3 426 964 (D.H.SILVERN) * column 3, line 6 - line 27; figure 2 *	1-4	
A	EP-A-0 093 462 (BBC AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT BROWN BOVERI &CIE.) * page 6, line 17 - line 20; figure 2 *	1	
A	EP-A-0 131 406 (HOLSET ENGINEERING CO. LTD.) * page 13, line 10 - line 18; figure 3 *	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		2 February 1995	Criado Jimenez, F
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	